

SIX DOLLARS
PER QUARTER

Shipping.

STEAMERS.
DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
LIMITED

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND TAMSUI.
THE Company's Steamship
"FOKIEN."
Captain Davis, will be despatched for the above
Ports TO-MORROW, the 17th instant, at Day-
light.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
General Managers.
Hanchuan, 16th Street, Singapore.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.
FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.
(Taking through Cebu to AFRICA, NEW

THE Steamship
"AIRLIE,"
Captain Ellis, will be despatched for the above

Ports on MONDAY, the 18th instant, at 4 P.M.
instead of as previously advertised.
This well-known Steamer is specially fitted
for Passengers, and has large Cooling Cham-
bers, thus ensuring a supply of Fresh Meat,
&c. &c., throughout the voyage.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 13th September, 1893. [1000]

FOR NEW YORK, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship
"PORT ALBERT,"
 Captain C. E. Bird, R.N.R., will be despatched
 for the above Port on **WEDNESDAY, the 20th**
 instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 8th September, 1893. [947]

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND

THE Steamship
"CATHERINE APCAR,"
Captain J. G. Ollsent, will be despatched for the

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.,
 Agents.
 Hongkong, 15th September, 1893. [1018]

SAILING VESSELS.
FOR NEW YORK.
THE 3/3 L. I. I. American Bark

"FREEMAN,"
Gerrish, Master, will load here for the above
Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
SHEWAN & Co.

Hongkong, 2nd August, 1893. [87]

FOR NEW YORK.

THE 3/3 L. I. L. American Ship

"JOHN R. KELLY."

Chapman, Master, will load here for the above
Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
SHEWAN & Co.
Hongkong, 14th September, 1893. [1017

Consignees.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND
SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship
"CATHERINE APCAR"
having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees
of Goods and Passengers to be received at the

Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside.
Cargo impeding the discharge or remaining on-board after the 16th instant, will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense into the Godowns of the Wanchai Warehouse and Storage Company.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 14th September, 1892.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
NOTICE.
CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Steamship

"CITY OF NEW YORK."
The above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for Countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

J. S. VAN BUREN,
Agent.

Hongkong, 12th September, 1862.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
S. S. "MACDUFF,"
FROM NEW YORK AND SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves fullness may be obtained.

Optional cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before Noon TO-DAY.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 5th instant will remain at the risk of the Owners.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Calcutta wharves, where they will be

No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 12th September, 1893. [93]

taken to ascertain how a man with a large family to support on slender means could manage to keep up the style he did and carry on such business. The same might be said in respect to the scandalous barndance delinquencies at the Post Office.

Now, there is a lesson to be learnt from this ruinous haphazard manner of carrying on public business, and it is that secret surveillance and Government employees is an absolute necessity, and should be carried on at the earliest possible moment. It might cost a few hundreds of dollars annually, but what would that be as compared with the scores of thousands embroiled, and gone for ever, and the riddance of notoriously bad rubbish that should speedily result from careful and cautious investigations? Very little, indeed, and the sooner it is done the better will it be for the credit of the Government of this scandalously misgoverned colony—this happy hunting ground for the fat-headed calves of Downing Street.

Yours faithfully,

OBSERVER.

Hongkong, 15th September, 1893.

FOOCHOW NOTES.

Foochow, 9th September, 1893.

There has lately been a brisk demand for Foochow manufactured paper for the North, and the export of this article during the past few weeks has in consequence been considerable. The Foochow Arsenal, which has for some years past been under the control of the reigning Viceroy, has now been transferred to the superintendence of a mandarin specially appointed by him.

Early on Wednesday morning, when half a gale of wind was blowing and the tide running strong, a house boat got adrift on the river and running on to the rocks near Lintoo became a complete wreck. There were two men and a boy of twelve on board. The men managed to save themselves, but the boy was drowned. A man in the medicine shop in making up the doctor's prescription. The Chinese doctor having certified that the mistake was the cause of the man's death, the family demanded a sum from the proprietor of the shop as indemnity for their loss, which was promptly paid to avoid further trouble.

Some wealthy philanthropic local natives have engaged the services of a staff of Chinese doctors to attend the poor who may need medical advice. The doctors are to be paid by the hour, and are to be consulted at the Joss-house at the back of the Native Hospital. Advice and medicine will be given free of charge. It is merely a matter of accident we presume that this consulting room is next door, so to speak, to the Foochow Native Hospital.

In the village named Chatsze in the close vicinity of the Pagoda, Hwa-Hul lottery tickets have been largely dealt in, and this having been brought to the notice of the Viceroy, a magistrate supported by a body of troops, "bravos," has under orders made a raid on the shops. Some twenty dealers in the tickets were arrested, but many escaped and the lead man could not be found. All the movable property of these shops was taken possession of.

A mandarin in the office of the Provincial Treasurer to whom the duty of making payments was entrusted, has lately been discovered to be helping himself to funds belonging to the office. It appears that he had been systematically drawing money down to persons entitled to pensions on the pension list which had never been paid them. He has been arrested, and he will be kept in prison until instructions have been received from Peking as to how he is to be punished. The report of his conduct is now on the way to the capital.

A fire broke out at about 8 o'clock last Saturday night in a street called How-chow, which is off the main thoroughfare on the right, facing the city, near the back of the fish-market on that side. It originated in a joss-paper shop. It appears that to find the particular kind of paper required by a customer, which happened to be stowed away on a top shelf, the serving lad climbed a ladder with a candle in his mouth, and while taking down the paper brought it in contact with the flame of the candle and in a short time the whole shop was on fire. A strong northerly wind was blowing at the time, causing the flames to spread from house to house with marvellous rapidity, and by 9 o'clock there was a tremendous, wide-spread conflagration. As there had been no rain for a long time the timber of the houses was as dry as tinder, affording an easy prey to the flames. It is estimated that upwards of 600 houses were consumed, and the loss of property was of course very great, bringing ruin to the majority of those burned out. To add to the disaster, twelve lives were lost through the falling of one of the high firewalls. The fire did not subside until nearly mid-night.

SHOULD THE CHINESE BE EXCLUDED?

Much of the adverse criticism on the Chinese Restriction Law of May, 1892, says the Hon. Thomas J. Chubb in the *North American Review* for July, is due to ignorance of the situation which then confronted Congress, and the intent and purpose of the law. Those hostile to this Act condemn, not the intention of the law but the consequences which follow upon its violation, and which are the creation of persons affected by it.

The consequences now confronting the Chinese in the United States are the result of the action of the Chinese themselves in defying the Government in their violation of the law, and obeying its just and reasonable laws; and their possible deportation is the result of their own actions and not what was contemplated or expected when the law was passed. The law was intended only to prevent the further importation of Chinese into the United States. Deportation of those legally here was not its purpose. It was a proper and just exercise of power on the part of the country. The condition that confronted us is well stated by Mr. Joseph H. Choate, the attorney for the Chinese, in his argument before the United States Supreme Court in their behalf.

[Here follows a quotation from Mr. Choate to the effect that a very large class of Chinese laborers who were lawless looters, had made their way into our country in defiance of its statutes, and that these could not be easily distinguished from the other class who were law-abiding and entitled to be and remain here.] Since 1882 the laws of this country have prohibited the coming into it of Chinese laborers. This law was known in China and was familiar to all these people here, yet the Chinese continued to pour into the country in violation of our laws. Once here, they were received with open arms by their people, and their identity was concealed and lost in the great mass of Chinese in this country who have always been and are entitled to be and remain here. It was impossible to separate them from their countrymen for deportation, on account of their looking so much alike, and because numbers of the fellows were always ready to testify that the accused had been in the United States for many years. These violations of law were encouraged by the Chinese legal here, and especially by the Six Companies, who made a profit out of the importation of the coolies. Either the restriction

laws had to be repealed and the ports of the country thrown open to this class of immigration, or else some other measure that would secure the enforcement of the restriction laws had to be adopted.

During these years the Government has expended much money to maintain guards and forts upon the frontiers and at our seaports, for the purpose of preventing infraction of our laws by a race who have never shown any respect for them. Of the 10,500 Chinese now here, more than one-third are here contrary to our expressed wish.

The Act of 1892, as Mr. Choate says, had for its only object the identity of those Chinese who are rightfully here, so that we might distinguish them from those who came in violation of law and have no right to remain. It was calculated to prevent the deportation of the innocent or the infliction upon them of any hardships attendant upon their enforcement. It was not a harsh law, and its purpose was justified by the necessity of securing obedience to our existing statutes, and upon the score of economy in reducing the expenses incurred by the Government because of the defiance of our laws by this particular race.

Objection is made to the registration, that it subjects the Chinese to hardships, and degrades them. If registry is degradation, there are many Americans who have a right to complain. At the beginning of the last war (in 1876) the population of Paraguay was reckoned at 770,000; today it is less than 250,000, and fully six-sevenths of that number are women.

A perfectly formed face should be divided into three equal parts, from the roots of the hair to the root of the nose, thence to the tip, and from the tip of the nose to the tip of the chin.

George Washington, who was first in peace, first in war and first in the hearts of his countrymen, died on the last day of the week, the first hour of the last month of the year and the last year of the last century.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

In Bengal there are three harvests reaped every year—rice, pulses and oil-seeds in April, the early rice crop in September, and the great rice crop in December.

On the tower of the parish church of Bicknoll, Somerset, is growing a yew tree now 5 feet high. It is supposed that it owes its origin to a seed dropped by a bird.

Telephonometry is the new instrument that registers the time of each conversation at the telephone from the time of ringing up the exchange to the ringing-off signal.

The Chinese have no large factories or machinery, and the finest silks are woven in the small dwellings of the poor upon the simplest kind of looms, all the family taking part in the dyeing, weaving and spinning.

Of all living things trees, perhaps, are capable of longest life. English yews and California redwoods are supposed to have lived 1000 years, and there are cedars of Lebanon which may possibly date back before the Christian era.

The order of precedence in the British army is as follows: Life Guards, Horse Guards, Dragoon Guards, Cavalry of the Line, Horse Artillery, Grenadier Guards, Scots Guards, Coldstreamers, then Infantry of the Line.

The wild oranges of the Society Islands, which are now an important article of export, owe their origin partly to Captain Cook, who brought to London slips from Brazil, and partly to the early missionaries from the Australian colonies, who introduced another variety.

In the Spanish province of Gerona a fairly pure type of the dwarf race of Morocco and the Atlas has been traced. These people average about 3 feet in height, and are otherwise characterized by a yellow skin, broad, square faces, Mongolian eyes and red hair of a woolly texture.

The Clearing-house of London was the first of its kind, established in 1775 for the use of bankers that they might exchange drafts, bills and securities, and thereby reduce the labor of effecting daily settlements in cash. By means of a system of books and transfer tickets accounts involving many millions are daily settled without the exchange of any money.

In 1864, the association was joined by the Bank of England. Horchairs is less used now than formerly for the padding of military coats. Probably one cause for its abolition is the troublesome wound it makes when a bullet passes through the stuffing before entering the flesh, for the hard, stiff hair is driven before the bullet and sets up a constant irritation there. Several such instances occurred in the American Civil War, when soldiers were shot by marksmen perched in trees.

Dr. Vercauteren of the French Army Medical Corps has made a careful examination of the tattoo marks with which the faces and the bodies of the natives of Tunis are generally covered and has ascertained that when these tattooings are thoroughly done they reproduce very closely the type of human figure, with outstretched arms, which was to be seen on the ancient monuments of Phœnicia and Carthage and which represents the "symbol of the Punic Trinity."

WAS IT A GHOST THEY SAW?

Mrs. H. H. JENNINGS lives at No. 211, Main Street, Bridgeport, and Miss Minnie Parrot boards with her. The house is an old one, but in good order. One night early in December (1891) the two ladies locked all the doors and went to the theatre, leaving a maid in the house. They left the gas burning, however, in the front parlor. At about half-past eleven they returned, and entered the house, laughing and talking. But as they went into the parlor the merry humors died out of them in a second. Right in the middle of the room stood a dark man of an elegant stature. The upper part of his face was concealed by a mask, his eyes gleaming through the eyeholes in it. His shirt-sleeves were rolled up, and in one hand he carried a long, old-fashioned pistol. The women fled screaming from the room, and when Mr. Jennings came in five minutes later he found no one in the parlor and all the doors and windows securely locked. What was it the women saw?

"During a recent period of ill health," writes an American friend, "I had slept badly for several successive nights. On the fourth of these nights about two o'clock, I was suddenly aroused from a dose by what seemed like the calling of my name; and at the foot of the bed stood the image of my mother (just as she looked five years before she was leaving home to go on a journey, on which journey she was killed in a railway disaster. I screamed and flung myself out of bed to tell of it, and the local old woman gossips said it was a numskunk and I would never get well. Yet I did, and am in perfect health now. I believe that vision came of my own nerves, for I've never seen it since, and I'm more than three years ago now."

No doubt it was the nerves. Why, then, no end to the tricks the nerves will play off on you when your system is out of condition. In March, 1890, it was that Mrs. Jane Foster, of Dartmouth Road, Folesdown, Hants, wrote us as follows:—"I was so dreadfully nervous I could not bear anyone in the room with me, yet I did not wish them far away in case I should call out for help. This was in June 1889. I slept very badly, and in the morning felt little the better for having gone to bed. There was often a severe pain in my head and over my eyes, and I was sick most of the time. My skin was dry and yellow, and the stomach and bowels felt cold and dead. By-and-by I had to lie helpless in bed. The doctor said he didn't know what my complaint was. I took nothing but liquid food, and could not retain even that on my stomach. By this time I was nothing but skin and bone. My memory completely failed. My head ached so dreadfully I thought I should have

my senses, and my friends agreed that I would never get better.

"I had given up all hope, when one day Mrs. West, of Bournemouth, called and asked what I was taking. She told me she was herself once just as badly off, and was cured by Mother Selig's Curative Syrup. As she seemed to have so much faith in this medicine, I tried it, and in three days I was able to walk across the room, and by the end of the week I went downstairs. Now I am as well as ever. I can eat and digest my food, and all my nervousness has left me."

The malady Mrs. Foster suffered from was indigestion and dyspepsia and nervous prostration. The original cause was grief and shock at the violent death of her husband, by accident, and the system rallied only when the Syrup had given new vigour to the digestion and thus fed and toned the nerves.

Whatever may be your opinion of the Bridgeport ghost, it remains true that most uneasy visions and sounds mean nothing more or less than a set of nerves all upset by indigestion and dyspepsia. Ghosts come from the inside of the person who sees them, and when Mother Selig's Syrup does its work the eyes and ears entertain only what is natural and wholesome.—Advt.

CONSUMPTION, Wasting Diseases, and General Debility. Doctors disagree as to the relative value of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites; the one supplying strength and flesh—the others giving nerve power and acting as a tonic to the digestion and entire system. But in Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites, the two are combined, and the result is a powerful tonic. Thousands who have derived no permanent benefit from other preparations have been cured by this. "Scott's Emulsion" is perfectly palatable, and is easily digested even by those who cannot tolerate plain Cod Liver Oil. Any Chemist can supply it. A. S. Watson & Co. (Limited), agents in Hongkong and China.—Advt.

Today's

Advertisements.

PERSEVERANCE LODGE OF

HONGKONG, No. 1,165, E.C.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above LODGE will be held in the FREEMASONS' HALL, Zealand Street, THIS EVENING, the 16th instant, at 8.30 for 9 o'clock precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited. Hongkong, 16th September, 1893. [1003]

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE Steamer "WHITE CLOUD" will leave the Company's Wharf for Macao TOMORROW (SUNDAY) Morning at 9 o'clock, arriving in Macao about 12.30. First Class Return Fare (for return by "HEUNG SHAN" on MONDAY Morning, \$4. First Class Single Fare to Macao \$2. Usual Second Class and Deck Fares.

T. ARNOLD, Secretary.

Hongkong, 16th September, 1893. [1024]

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR NAGASAKI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Steamship

"DENBIGHSHIRE,"

Captain D. Davies, will be despatched as above on or about SATURDAY, the 23rd instant. For Freight or Passage, apply to DODWELL, CARLILL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 16th September, 1893. [1022]

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF

HONGKONG.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

No. 6 OF 1893.

IN THE MATTER OF ROBERT LANG.

EX PARTE—THE DEBTOR.

NOTICE is hereby given that WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of September, 1893, at 12 o'clock NOON precisely, has been fixed for the adjourned FIRST GENERAL MEETING OF CREDITORS, to be held at the LAND OFFICE, Queen's Road Central, Victoria aforesaid.

BRUCE SHEPHERD, Official Receiver. Land Office, Supreme Court, Hongkong, 15th day of September, 1893. [1023]

A. E. SKEELS & Co.,

Telegraphic Address "SOBRINOS" Hongkong, (A.B.C. Code 4th Edition.)

AUCTIONEERS, VALUERS & GENERAL MERCHANTS.

No. 17, PRAYA CENTRAL

Under Messrs. Douglas Laprak & Co.'s Office.

MESSRS. A. E. SKEELS & Co. undertake Sales Privately, or by Auction, of any class of Goods or Property. Prompt Settlements Guaranteed. Immediate Cash Advances on Goods for Auction.

Cargoes received for Storage, Insurance effected. Hongkong, 28th April, 1893. [170]

PUBLIC AUCTION

BY

A. E. SKEELS & Co.,

at the

AUCTION MART, 17, PRAYA CENTRAL,

on TUESDAY next, 19th September, 1893,

AT 2 1/2 P.M.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE

AND EFFECTS.

TWO PIANOS, NEW JINRICKSHA,

DIAMOND AND GOLD JEWELLERY,

&c., &c.,

(for account of the concerned),

Comprising—

DRAWING-ROOM SUITE, DINING-

ROOM AND BED-ROOM FURNITURE, BED-

STEADS, CARPETS, RUGS, PORCELAIN

WARE, CUTLERY, ELECTRO-PLATED

GLASS WARE, PICTURES, ORNAMENTS

AND HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES.

Also,

TWO PIANOS, ONE JINRICKSHA, quite

new.

ONE GOLD WATCH, Set with Diamonds.

FIVE GOLD WATCHES, TWO GOLD

CHAINS.

DIAMOND RINGS, DIAMOND PINS,

SILVER WATCHES.

THREE MARBLE CLOCKS, THREE

PAIRS BINOCULARS.

COUCH & TWO EASY CHAIRS, UPHOL-

STERED IN finest MOROCCO LEATHER.

THE NATIONAL CYCLOPEDIA with Sup-

plement Complete, and a quantity of Sundries.

On view on Tuesday A.M.

A. E. SKEELS & Co.,

Auctioneers & Valuers.

Office, 17, Praya Central,

Hongkong, 16th September, 1893. [1021]

Intimations.

CARMICHAEL & Co., Ltd.


HAVE JUST LANDED

ENGLISH-MADE FOWLING PIECES with CASE and 1 PLEVENTS \$50 and upwards. ELEY'S CARTRIDGE CASES, BAGS and BELTS, NEW CASTLE CHILLED SHOT, SHOOTING STOCKINGS in great variety, DAWSON'S TAN LEATHER BOOTS and SHOES, BROWN CANVAS WALKING and TENNIS SHOES, DOG COLLARS in NICKEL, BRASS and LEATHER, DOG CHAINS, &c.

CARMICHAEL & CO., LTD.

18, Praya Central, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 19th August, 1893.



SOUTHALL'S MOSQUITO CONES

The only remedy which has been found effectual in securing immunity from the attacks of Mosquitoes and other venereal insects.

By burning one of SOUTHALL'S MOSQUITO CONES in the room before going to bed.

PERFECT REST & UNDISTURBED SLEEP ARE INSURED.

as the fumes from the Cone drive away, stupefy or kill all insect life, thus rendering Mosquito Curtains Quite Unnecessary.

These Cones are composed entirely of Aromatic Plants carefully selected for their insecticidal properties, and although destructive to insects, they are quite harmless to men and animals. The odour when burning is very agreeable, and hence they may be used to fumigate sick rooms, as the most delicate invalid can support the fragrance.

Manufactured Only in the Laboratories of

Southall Bros. & Barclay, ENGLAND.

Sold in Boxes of 24 Cones by all Chemists and Storekeepers; and by A. S. WATSON & CO., Hong Kong, Shanghai, and Treaty Ports.

TO BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITING

ORIZA-CREAM

WHITENS the SKIN, IMPARTS to it the TRANSPARENCY and SMOOTHNESS of YOUTHFULNESS.

Destroys Wrinkles

L. LEGRAND'S

ORIZA PERFUMERY

Inventor of the GENUINE and accredited preparation ORIZA-OIL

TO BE HAD OF ALL TRUSTWORTHY FIRMS

Hotels.

HAUBENSTEIN'S HOTEL, AMOY.

THIS First-class FAMILY HOTEL is situated on the beach at KULANGSOO, and has First-class Accommodation for Visitors. An EXCELLENT TABLE is kept, and WINES, SPIRITS, and MALT LIQUORS of the very best quality. An experienced Matron will be in attendance for Lady Visitors. Terms Moderate.

R. HELLWIG, Proprietor.

Amoy, 13th September, 1893. [1019]

PEAK HOTEL.

OPEN ALL THE YEAR ROUND.

THIS commodious and well appointed HOTEL, situated at a height of 1,500 feet above sea-level, having been leased by the Proprietors of the "VICTORIA HOTEL," is NOW OPEN and will be run in conjunction with their HOTEL in Queen's Road, thus enabling them to offer special inducements to Visitors and Residents.

SUMMER RATES.

One person, per day.....\$ 4.00
One person, per week.....25.00
One person, per month.....70.00
Married couple (occupying one room) per day.....7.00
Married couple (occupying one room) per week.....45.00
Married couple (occupying one room) per month.....120.00

For full particulars apply to

VICTORIA HOTEL.

Hongkong, 11th April, 1893. [1007]

FUJITA HOTEL, MIYANOSHITA, HAKONE.

Four and a half hours from Yokohama.

FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATION.

NATURAL HOT SPRINGS.

THE ELECTRIC LIGHT IN ALL THE BUILDINGS.

TWO NEW ENGLISH BILLIARD TABLES.

EXCELLENT CUISINE.

S. N. YAMAGUCHI, Proprietor.

TAKARADZUKA HOTEL.

ONE HOUR AND A HALF FROM KOBE, via NISHINOMIYA.

EXCELLENT CUISINE AND CELLAR.

LOVELY SCENERY AND COOL NIGHTS.

THE IRON MINERAL BATHS and

WATERS are highly recommended by the Medical Faculty for Gout, Rheumatism, Chlorosis, Eczema and other affections.

For terms and particulars, apply to

MRS. A. HUGHES, Manageress.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

MR. CHAU TEUNG FAT has been appointed SECRETARY to the above Company, vice Mr. WOOLIN YUEN, deceased.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

川崎 鐵道 (KWAN HOI CHUEN), Managing Director.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1893. [1078]

"AQUARIUS."

"THE TABLE WATER OF THE EAST."

Per 1 dozen quarts, \$7.75, less allowance on

empties returned to our Godown, \$0.50.

Net price, \$1.25.

Per 1 dozen plates, \$1.00, less allowance on

empties returned to our Godown, \$0.25.

Net price, \$0.75.

CALDECK, MACGREGOR & Co.

